

جامعة الأنبار

الكلية / الآاب

قسم او الفرع / اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة / الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الصوت

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Phonetics

أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: إنتاج اصوات الكلام

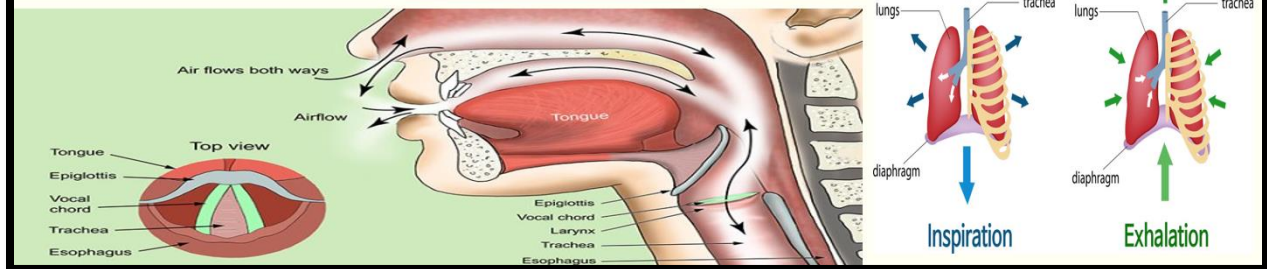
**The Production of Speech Sounds**: أسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الانكليزية:

## محتوى المحاضرة الثانية

### ➤ 2.1 Articulators above the larynx

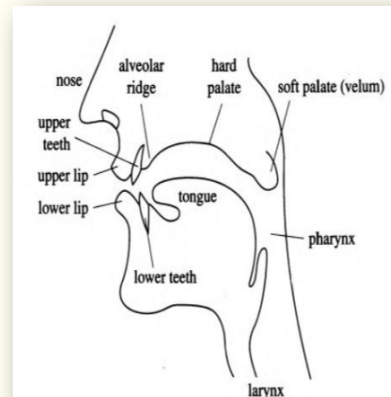
- How do we produce the sounds when we speak?

- There are four processes used to create speech respiration, phonation, resonance, and articulation.
- Inhale to exhale ratio *at rest* is about 50/50 or 40/60.
- *For speech*, our inhale to exhale ratio is 10% to 90%.



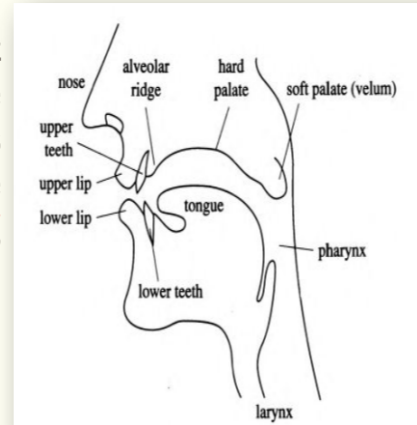
i) The **pharynx** is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7 cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the oral cavity and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity.

ii) The **soft palate** or **velum** allows air pass through the nose and through the mouth. Often in speech, it is raised so that air cannot escape through the nose. It is one of the articulators that can be touched by the tongue. When we make the sounds *k, g*, the tongue is in contact with the lower side of the soft palate, and we call these **velar consonants**.



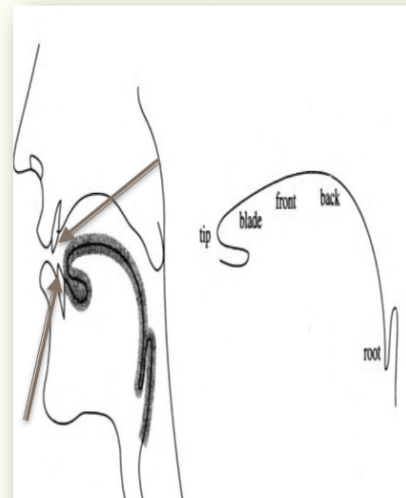
iii) The **hard palate** is often called the “roof of the mouth”. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue. A consonant made with the tongue close to the hard palate is called **palatal**. The sound *j* in ‘yes’ is palatal.

iv) The **alveolar ridge** is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Its surface is rough, and it is covered with little ridges. Sounds made with the tongue touching the alveolar ridge (such as *t, d, n*) are called **alveolar**.



v) The **tongue** is a very important articulator, and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It can be divided into different parts, including tip, blade, front, back and root.

vi) The **teeth** (upper and lower) are at the front of the mouth, immediately behind the lips, and to the sides of the mouth, back almost to the soft palate. The tongue is in contact with the upper side teeth for most speech sounds. Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth, such as English *θ, ð*, are called **dental**.



vii) The **lips** are important in speech. They can be pressed together (when we produce the sounds **p**, **b**), brought into contact with the teeth (as in **f**, **v**), or rounded to produce the lip-shape for vowels like **u**: . Sounds in which the lips are in contact with each other are called **bilabial**, while those with lip-to-teeth contact are called **labiodental**.

- There are a few other parts could also be described as articulators, such as

**a. larynx**

**b. Jaws**

**c. Nose** and the **nasal cavity** (sometimes called **vocal apparatus**)

